COROL. III.

Et Curva omnis cujus Ordinata est $z^{\theta-1}$ in $\overline{a+bz^{\eta}+cz^{2\eta}+\&c.} \times \overline{e+fz^{\eta}+gz^{2\eta}\ \&c.}|^{\lambda}$, assumendo quantitatem quamvis pro ν & ponendo $\frac{\eta}{\nu}=s$ & $z^{s}=x$, migrat in aliam sibi æqualem cujus ordinata est $\frac{\nu}{\eta}x^{\frac{\nu\theta-\eta}{\eta}}$ in $\overline{a+bx^{\nu}+cx^{2\nu}+\&c.} \times \overline{e+fx^{\nu}+gx^{2\nu}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}$.

COROL. IV.

Et Curva omnis cujus Ordinata est $z^{\theta-1}$ in $\overline{a+bz^{\eta}+cz^{2\eta}+\&c.} \times \overline{e+fz^{\eta}+gz^{2\eta}+\&c.}|^{\lambda} \times \overline{k+lz^{\eta}+mz^{2\eta}+\&c.}|^{\mu}$, assumendo quantitatem quamvis pro ν & ponendo $\frac{\eta}{\nu}=s$ & $z^{s}=x$, migrat in aliam sibi æqualem cujus ordinata est $\frac{\nu}{\eta}x^{\frac{\nu\theta-\eta}{\eta}}$ in $\overline{a+bx^{\nu}+cx^{2\nu}+\&c.} \times \overline{e+fx^{\nu}+gx^{2\nu}+\&c.}|^{\lambda} \times \overline{k+lx^{\nu}+mx^{2\nu}+\&c.}|^{\mu}$

COROL. V.

Et Curva omnis cujus Ordinata est $z^{\theta-1}$ in $\overline{e+fz^{\eta}+gz^{2\eta}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}$ ponendo $\frac{1}{z}=x$ migrat in aliam sibi æqualem cujus ordinata est $\frac{1}{x^{\theta+1}} \times \overline{e+fx^{-\eta}+gx^{-2\eta}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}$ id est $\frac{1}{x^{\theta+1+\eta\lambda}} \times \overline{f+ex^{\eta}}|^{\lambda}$ si duo sunt nomina in vinculo radicis vel $\frac{1}{x^{\theta+1+\eta\lambda}} \times \overline{g+fx^{\eta}+ex^{2\eta}}|^{\lambda}$ si tria sunt nomina ; & sic deinceps.

CO-

COROL. VI.

Et Curva omnis cujus Ordinata est $z^{\theta-1}$ in $\overline{e+fz^{\eta}+gz^{2\eta}+\&c.}|^{\lambda} \times \overline{k+lz^{\eta}+mz^{2\eta}+\&c.}|^{\mu}$ ponendo $\frac{1}{z}=x$ migrat in aliam sibi æqualem cujus ordinata est $\frac{1}{x^{\theta+1}} \times \overline{e+fx^{-\eta}+gx^{-2\eta}+\&c.}|^{\lambda} \times \overline{k+lx^{-\eta}+mx^{-2\eta}+\&c.}|^{\mu}$ id est $\frac{1}{x^{\theta+1+\eta\lambda+\eta\mu}} \times \overline{f+ex^{\eta}}|^{\lambda} \times \overline{l+kx^{\eta}}|^{\mu}$ si bina sunt nomina in vinculis radicum, vel $\frac{1}{x^{\theta+1+2\eta\lambda+\eta\mu}} \times \overline{g+fx^{\eta}+ex^{2\eta}}|^{\lambda} \times \overline{l+kx^{\eta}}|^{\mu}$ si tria sunt nomina in vinculo radicis prioris ac duo in vinculo posterioris: & sic in aliis. Et nota quod areæ duæ æquales in novissimis hisce duobus Corollariis jacent ad contrarias partes ordinatarum. Si area in alterutra curva adjacet abscissæ, area huic æqualis in altera curva adjacet abscissæ productæ.

COROL. VII.

Si relatio inter Curvæ alicujus Ordinatam y & Abscissam z definiatur per æquationem quamvis fectam hujus formæ, y^{α} in $\overline{e+fy^{\eta}z^{\delta}+gy^{2\eta}z^{2\delta}+hy^{3\eta}z^{3\delta}+\&c.} = z^{\beta}$ in $\overline{k+ly^{\eta}z^{\delta}+my^{2\eta}z^{2\delta}+\&c.}$ hæc figura assumendo $s=\frac{\eta-\delta}{\eta}$, $x=\frac{1}{s}z^{s}$ & $\lambda=\frac{\eta-\delta}{\alpha\delta+\beta\eta}$, migrat in aliam sibi æqualem cujus Abscissa x, ex data

Ordinata